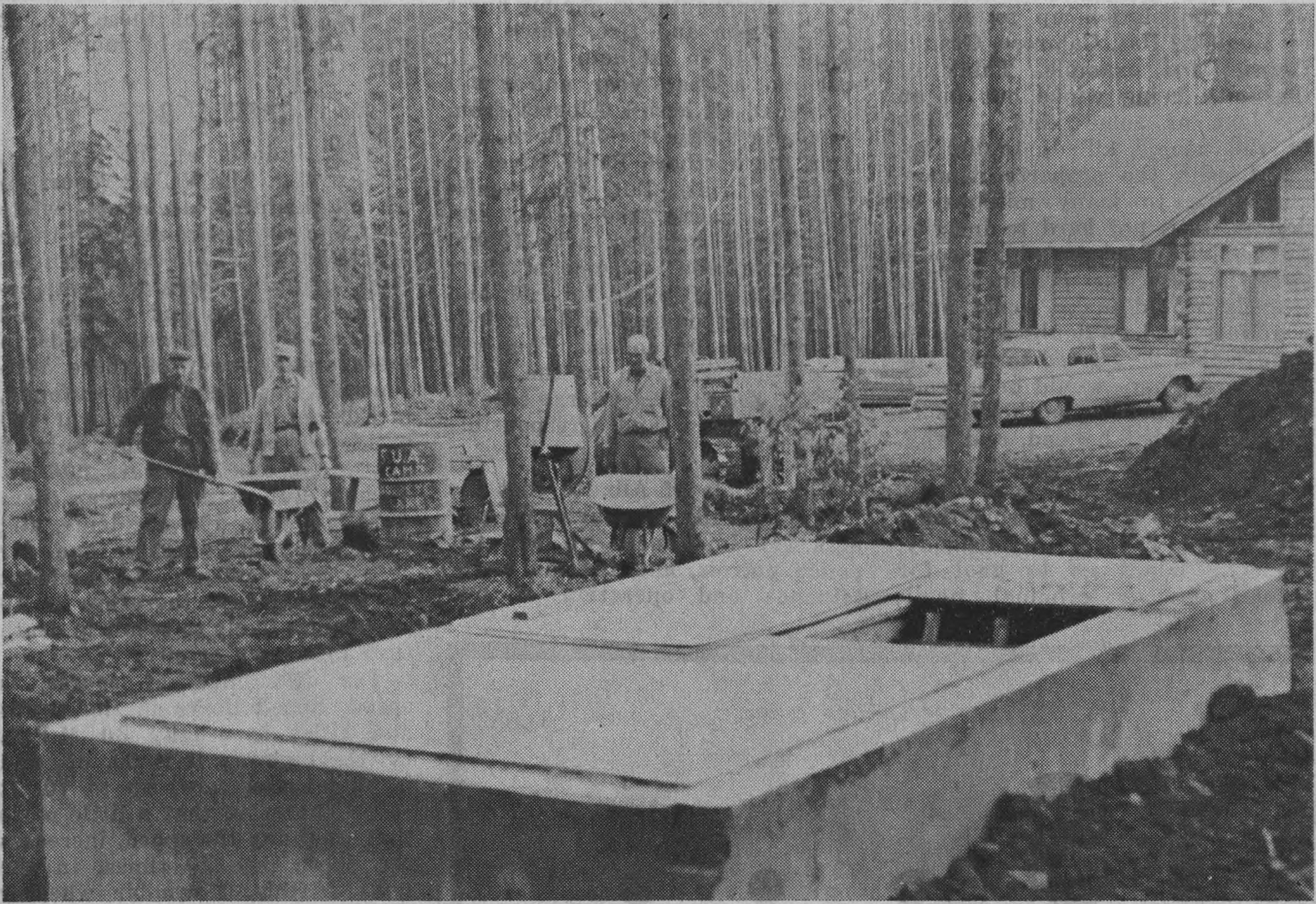


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1964

the organized farmer



CLEANING UP: These carpenters at Goldeye Camp are just putting away some of the equipment they used to pour floor and walls for the 6,000 gallon cistern in the foreground. This is the first part of a new building at the camp — permanent quarters for camp caretaker Morley Bradley.

CAMP LIBRARY NEEDS BOOKS

The Jr. F.U.A. is looking for books to fill out its new library at Goldeye Lake Camp. They will accept books or money in donation. A \$5 donation will entitle the donor to his name on the title page of a book in the li-

brary. Any books donated will likewise have the giver's name placed in it. The camp committee is interested in histories of farm organizations, co-ops, pioneering, or provincial development.

Any book dealing with the development of skills would be appreciated. Personal development books are also required. But biographies, books on government — local — provincial or federal — would be readily acceptable. In fact, Gerald Schuler says that the library will take books ranging through careers, agricultural economics, or foreign trade, all the way to nature study. Do you have something that might be useful? Just drop a line to the Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association, 9934-106 Street Edmonton. Mark it Attention Camp Library! Purpose of the camp library is to give the campers an opportunity to use the reference books for their discussions and studies. So, novels won't be needed just now. Thanks anyway!

MILK CRISIS PAST

A possible turning point has been reached in the dilemma faced by some seventy milk producers of the Bashaw district. Thanks to the co-op movement, in particular the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool (in co-operation with the Central Alberta Dairy Pool), these producers will have a market for their product until at least next March. Recently, milk producers in the Bashaw area were informed by the Carnation Company of Wetaskiwin, who had been receiving their milk, that it would have to stop receiving shipments from them after the end of September. This announcement caused an uproar among the producers, who were left without any visible market. However, the NADP has just announced that it will be able to take the producers on until at least March 21. This will give the farmers a chance to either find new markets, or else switch to a new specialty. There is some chance that the milk producers

will find a permanent market in the NADP. At the same time, the Central Alberta Dairy Pool has been given an opportunity to invite any of these producers to begin shipping to it on a permanent basis. CADP had previously made an offer to the producers, which they turned down as being inadequate. In order to collect its new milk supply, NADP will consolidate affected milk routes. The milk will likely go to NADP plants in Wetaskiwin, Camrose, and Alix.

Nuffield Scholarships Applications Available

The Nuffield Foundation has advised the Canadian Federation of Agriculture that they will again award two travelling scholarships to farmers in Canada in 1965. These scholarships are awarded with the objects of promoting a better understanding between farmers of Canada and Great Britain, and of increasing practical farming knowledge. It is the

expressed wish that the winners of these scholarships will, on their return to Canada, spread among their farmer neighbours the knowledge and understanding which they have gained.

EAST - WEST SPLIT

One scholarship will be awarded to a farmer from the Western provinces and another to a farmer from the Eastern provinces. Winners will leave Canada early in February, to return in August. The scholarships will be awarded by the Nuffield Foundation on the recommendation of the CFA and through the Foundation's Liaison Committee in Canada. Applicants may be of either sex and should, in general, be between 30 and 35 years of age. They must be citizens of Canada who are now engaged in and intend in future to engage in practical farming in Canada. Application forms and details are available through the Alberta Federation of Agriculture office. The mailing address is 521 Northern Hardware Building, Edmonton. All Alberta applicants must file their forms and details with the AFA no later than Thursday, October 15.

NOVEMBER 9th IS
SIGN-UP DAY

CAMP GETS WINTER QUARTERS

A twenty-by-thirty cedar log caretaker's permanent residence is now being built at Goldeye Lake. Camp caretaker Morley Bradley is pleased as punch with the new quarters, as the facilities they contain will make it possible for him to carry out his duties at the camp all year around. Previously, the camp has had to be abandoned during part of the year because none of the buildings are designed as winter quarters. Now, the caretaker will have his own home at the site. It is a two bedroom structure (one will be used for storage). A kitchen, living room, bathroom, and closets round out the floor plan.

So as to avoid using the power plant during the winter, the new house will be equipped with propane lights. A 6,000 gallon cistern under the foundation, coupled with an overhead tank, will make the cabin independent of the camp water system. Mr. Bradley will, with completion of the quarters in about two weeks, be self-sufficient at the camp. His duties during the winter include maintenance work, small construction jobs, keeping the place clean, servicing equipment, laying in wood supplies, etc. Above all, he serves as a watchman to protect the sizeable investment that the Goldeye Camp represents. We wish you well with your new home, Morley!

VIEW POINTS AIRED ON ALBERTA RADIO

Besides the regular 'Voice of Agriculture' broadcasts over CHFA, CKSA, CHEC, CKNL, CKYL, and CFGP, our members may be interested in a new feature of the CBC Farm Broadcast for the Prairies. The CBC farm program comes every day at 12:30 p.m. over CBX and CBXA. This year, farm commentator Al Richardson has begun to include a "free expression of opinion" on agriculture in each broadcast. Each viewpoint or opinion item is about two or three minutes long. Many writers, broadcasters, farmers and farm organization leaders are taking part. Among them are Ed Nelson, former FUA president, and FUA Commentator Bill Harper.

WOMEN'S VIEW

Another program of interest to many of our members is that of

Mrs. Jack Adie which comes over CJDV Drumheller 910 on your dial. Mrs. Adie has been broadcasting for five years. She says that in that time she has done a lot of talking. Her FWUA News broadcast is heard every Friday during the Ladies Day program between 2:30 and 4:00 p.m. "I try to feature any subject of interest to women," she says. "For this purpose, I would welcome any short reports, or items of interest. If the ladies have a good paper or article on almost any subject," Mrs. Adie says, "I would be happy to have it sent to me." Each of her broadcasts lasts from four to five minutes. They are taped ahead of time. Contact Mrs. Adelaide Adie, c/o CJDV Drumheller.

WEST COAST MEMBERSHIP TOUR NEXT YEAR

Two canvassers from each District who do the best job of selling Farmers' Union of Alberta memberships during Operation Sign-up (name of the F.U.A. Membership Drive this year) will be awarded tickets to a bus tour of the Pacific Northwest early next year. This F.U.A. Membership Tour is an annual event. It is sponsored by the United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Limited. Members taking part are chosen on the basis of points earned during the membership drive. Choice of winners will be made on the following basis for winning sub-district. Sub-district director will then pick the leading canvasser in his sub-district.

- (1) Earliest returns of the full 1964 membership — maximum 30 points. The maximum of 30 points will be granted when the renewal dues for the total 1964 membership of a local is mailed to Central Office not later than November 16, 1964. The date stamped on the envelope by the Post Office will be the deciding factor.
- (2) Percentage of increase in the 1964-65 membership drive over and above the average membership of 1963-64. Maximum 30 points.
- (3) The percentage of two-year membership in regard to the total membership of the local, which are mailed to Central Office not later than November 16th. Maximum 20 points.
- (4) Percentage of the potential membership obtained in the sub-district in 1963-64. Maximum 10 points.
- (5) Percentage of quota of delegates at 1963 annual convention. Maximum 10 points.
- (6) No district official is eligible.

CORRECTION

In our September 7 issue, under the heading "Hunters Pay Costs of Crop Damage" we stated: "When damage does take place, the farmer reports to the nearest Agent of the Alberta Hail Insurance Board. When he makes his report, he deposits \$25. As soon as possible, an adjuster from the Board comes out and makes an estimate of the loss. The farmer receives his \$25 back, along with a cheque cover th wildlife damage." This is not correct. The \$25 is not returned to the farmer. It is retained to cover the cost of inspection. We apologize to our members, and to the Alberta Hail Adjustment Board for any inconvenience caused by this error.

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

9934 - 106 St., Edmonton, Alta.
Phone 424-0375
After 5:00 p.m. 489-6955

the organized farmer

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Assistant Editor — Ken Nelson

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**NOVEMBER 9th IS
SIGN-UP DAY**

STATISTICS MAKE TRAGIC READING

By Bill Harper

This world is going through a population explosion, and by the year 2000, which is only 36 years away, we will have twice as many people to live with as we have today. However, motorists are doing their best to keep our population in check! They are killing people off at a steadily increasing rate and Alberta's motorists seem to be doing their full share.

During the first 6 months of 1964, 139 people were killed in car and truck accidents in this province — 27 more than last year, an increase of 24%. The Alberta Safety Council says that usually about 1/3 of the highway deaths occur during the first six months of the year, and 2/3 during the last 6 months. In other words, by midnight December 31 of this year, the total death toll of Albertans killed in traffic accidents in 1964 will be very close to 400

and the injured will total over 10,000.

Pick out a small Alberta city with a population up to 11,000 — Medicine Hat, Camrose, Grande Prairie, for example. Think of that city being wiped out in an accident of some kind — 400 of the people killed, 10,000 injured, with the property damage amounting to many millions of dollars. It is not hard to imagine the feeling of horror which would sweep across the province. The tragedy would make world news headlines, and no doubt a disaster fund would be started to help the survivors. There would be investigations by various authorities to determine what happened, and why. Laws would be examined to see whether someone had been allowed, under the law to do something which had caused the tragedy. Someone might go to gaol for carelessness or criminal negli-

gence. It would be a terrifying, and sobering experience.

A tragedy of this magnitude is happening in Alberta right now. It is not happening in one big burst of explosion and fire, which will be all over in an hour or so. It will take a whole year, and it will be spread all across Alberta from Crows Nest Pass to Cold Lake, and from the northern Peace River to Medicine Hat. But the results will be exactly the same. 400 people will be killed, over 10,000 will be injured — some of them maimed and crippled for life, and the property damage will run into the millions of dollars. This will be our contribution to the automobile, and to a very large extent, to the careless and irresponsible driver.

The people of Alberta foot the bill, financially, of course. We pay high car insurance, we pay for police patrols, and for the maintenance and operation of our

courts, and our hospitals. Financially we are all involved. There is no way of distributing the load of grief, hardship, worry and suffering. I wish we could all be made to bear a share of these too. It might make us all a bit more careful.

SPEEDS RISE

A breakdown of the statistics is revealing. The RCMP report on all the highway accidents, while town and city police report on those which occur within their boundaries. Naturally, more accidents occur within cities and towns, and because of the slower speeds in these areas, fewer of these accidents result in death. For example, in Edmonton there were over 900 accidents in June, but only 3 deaths, or one for every 300 accidents. But on the highway there were less than 750 accidents, and 26 deaths, or roughly, one for every 30 accidents. An accident on the highway, therefore is 10 times more likely to result in death than in a town or city.

The difference, of course, is speed. Speed limits in the towns and cities is usually 30 M.P.H. On the highway it is 60, 65, and in some cases now, up to 70. It seems therefore that a little more than doubling the speed, increases the death rate 10 times. In the light of this, I wonder whether our highway authorities are wise in continuously raising the highway speed limit. 10 years ago it was 60 M.P.H. A few years later it was raised to 65 on some highways. Now it is up to 70 on divided highways — and the death rate climbs steadily.

What's the hurry? Is there any virtue in driving from Edmonton to Calgary — a distance of roughly 200 miles, in 3 hours instead of 3 1/2? Is this extra 1/2 hour so valuable?

The purpose of building a civilized society, it seems to me, should be that people could live in a greater degree of comfort, safety, and relaxation. Does increasing the speed limits fit into this picture? I can't see it.

NINE WAYS . . .

to success on

November 9

we need . . .

- ENERGY
- EFFORT
- ENTHUSIASM

. . .

- CO-ORDINATION
- CO-OPERATION
- CONVICTION

. . .

- ORGANIZATION
- COMMUNICATION
- ABILITY

If we fulfill these nine needs, and provide the essential ingredient
-- work -- Operation Sign-up just has to be a SMASHING SUCCESS!

Advance Notice

To: Broiler Growers and Members
Organization of the Alberta
Poultry Federation:

This is an advance notice of a special meeting which will be held in the Sportex Building, Exhibition Grounds, Edmonton, on Thursday, October 15, 1964, commencing at 10:00 a.m.

The meeting is primarily designed for broiler growers but all sections of the industry are welcome. The purpose of the meeting is to consider the broiler growing and marketing aspects of the poultry industry.

The Alberta Poultry Federation is interested in all aspects of the poultry industry, but is not in a position to give any leadership unless so directed by the different segments of the industry. Broiler growers do not have an association, or body, to consider this problem. This meeting will give them an opportunity to consider what steps, if any, should be taken to strengthen the broiler business.

To provide information regarding action in other provinces, Mr. Bob Blair, Chairman of the B. C. Broiler Marketing Board, has kindly consented to attend and discuss action taken by his province's broiler growers association.

This should be a very interesting meeting and one that will, undoubtedly, be of importance to all broiler growers in Alberta. Won't you plan now to attend? And, too, bring along any neighbours or friends who are interested, or involved, in this part of the poultry business.

**NOVEMBER 9th IS
SIGN-UP DAY**

SUMMARY: Because people themselves vary so much, it is not possible in a single brochure to cover every conceivable angle of adoption. When you have read these questions and answers, you will probably want to ask other questions of your own. The Department of Public Welfare will be very pleased to make your acquaintance and to try to answer your queries on the subject. To arrange an interview, please clip the coupon and mail it to the Regional Office of the Department of Public Welfare nearest you. Your enquiry will be treated confidentially.

REGIONAL OFFICES AT

Athabasca	Box 179, County Building
Barrhead	Box 700, Provincial Building
Bonnyville	Box 449, Provincial Building
Calgary	406 - 16th Avenue N.W.
Camrose	Provincial Building
Drumheller	Box 358, Provincial Building
Edmonton	10158 - 103 Street
Edson	Box 98, Provincial Building
Grande Prairie	Provincial Building
Hanna	Special Areas Building
High Prairie	Box 117, Taylor Building
Lac La Biche	Box 420, Homeniuk Building
Lethbridge	Administration Building
Medicine Hat	826 - 2nd Street S.E.
Peace River	Box 1017, Spinney Building
Pincher Creek	Town Office Building
Red Deer	4748 Ross Street
St. Paul	Box 735, Provincial Building
Smoky Lake	Medical Centre Building
Stettler	Box 1060, Court House Building
Vegreville	Box 840, Professional Building
Vermilion	Boulton Office Building
Wetaskiwin	Box 1480, 5012 - 48 Street
Olds	Box 520, Westside Building
Wainwright	Box 699, H. S. King Building

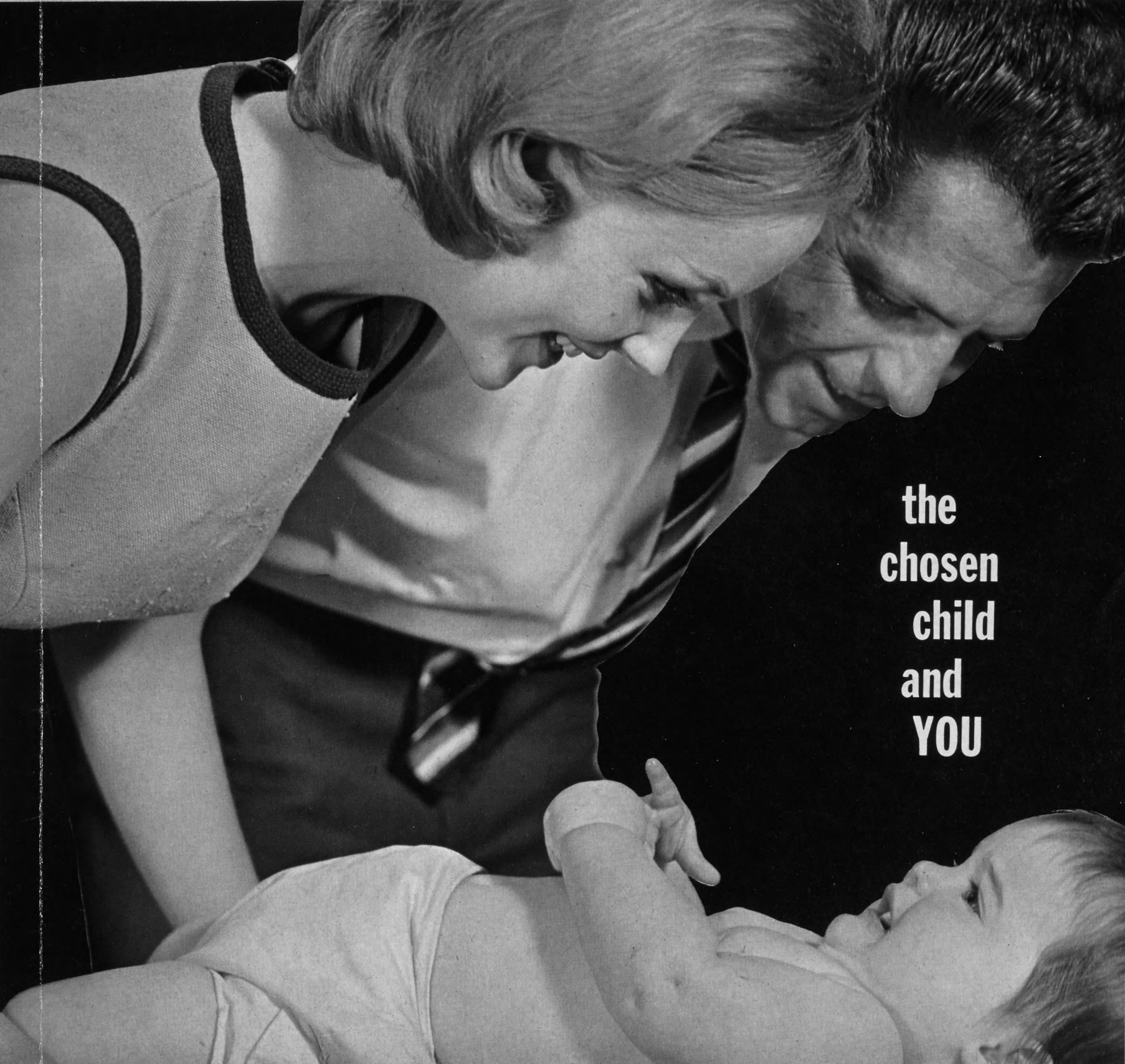


parenthood

... THE REWARDING RELATIONSHIP

Babies are wonderful people. They're full of fun and love and trust. In normal family surroundings, they keep that confident, outgoing character as they grow up. This is one reason why every child should have a family of his very own. What about the parents' reward? That keeps on coming, day after day, year after year, in dozens of different ways. Every happily married couple should have this wonderful experience. Maybe you think that you will never know it. But are you **sure?**

This brochure has been designed to help you find out the basic facts about child adoption in Alberta and to answer some of the questions you may be asking.



**the
chosen
child
and
YOU**

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



Province of Alberta

Hon. L. C. Halmrast

Minister of Public Welfare

Administration Building, 109 Street & 98 Avenue, Edmonton

20 questions about adoption, and the answers

Question 1: Why adopt?

Answer: There are many reasons. Here are examples of some valid ones:

- Because you both want children and cannot have any of your own.
- Because you have children of your own but not as many as you both would like.

Question 2: Why must both of us be eager to adopt?

Answer: Because the decision to adopt is a most important one for the prospective parents and it is even more important to the child. Before you can be given a child who will be your very own—as much a part of your family as if born to you—it is necessary to be very sure that both husband and wife are equally ready to accept the responsibility.

Question 3: Must we be in a high income bracket to be considered as adoptive parents?

Answer: No. All that is required is that you have a steady income, sufficient to cover the family budget and to provide financial security for the child.

Question 4: Must we be home owners?

Answer: No, your home, be it a house or apartment, whether you own it or rent it, must be adequate so that the child will have room to grow without crowding.

Question 5: Must we be in any specific age group?

Answer: There are no rigid age limits, but it is considered best that adoptive parents be of such an age that the child they adopt might have been born to them, so that they are able to understand and fully enjoy the child and to provide playmates of the same age group from among relatives and family friends.

Question 6: What will the Department want to know about us before our application can be approved?

Answer: The Department will want to be assured—

- That your marriage is on a sound and satisfactory basis.
- That you are both in good health, physically and emotionally.
- That you are both capable of loving a child and understanding his problems.
- That you can afford to adopt and support a child.
- That your reasons for wishing to adopt are sound ones, not promoted by a passing emotional upheaval or an attempt to remedy some other personal problem.

Question 7: How will the Department find out these things about us?

Answer: Quite simply, by getting to know you.

- First you get in touch with the regional office in your area to arrange an appointment to discuss adoption procedure.
- You will be asked to submit an application, including names of three references. We will also want your marriage certificate and a recent medical report from your doctor.
- Then, in order to make a plan that will be the happiest for you and for the child, the social worker will visit your home a number of times, as well as talking with you in the offices of the Department. If there is any reason why you should not pursue the idea of adoption, it will come to light during this period and it will probably be as obvious to you as it is to the social worker. Not everyone is meant to be a parent. In any case, you would be told if your application could not be accepted.

Question 8: If we are approved as adoptive parents, what happens next?

Answer: When your home appears to meet the needs of a particular child, you will be contacted by the Adoption Placement Supervisor or by the social worker in your regional office. She will arrange an appointment with you at which time the background of the child will be discussed with you.

Question 9: How long does it take after an application is approved to find a suitable child?

Answer: This varies with the number of children available and the type of child desired.

Question 10: Must the child we adopt be an infant, or are older children available for adoption?

Answer: It is a fact that the majority of children placed are infants, but some older children are also available.

Question 11: How much will we be told about the child chosen for us?

Answer: You will be told everything that will help you to understand the child and the child's background history. Available medical information will be given to you. In the case of an older child, any important life experiences will be shared. You will not be told anything which might identify the natural parents; neither will the natural parents be given any identifying information about you. The object of this confidential treatment is to avoid the possibility of distressing encounters between the two sets of parents.

Question 12: Will our personal preferences be taken into consideration? For example, may we specify boy or girl, and may we ask for a particular physical type?

Answer: Yes, the adoptive parents' wishes are taken into consideration, but it should be remembered that if your requirements are too precise it will take longer to find a child with these specifications who needs a home.

Question 13: What about risks in adopting a child? For example, suppose we took a child into our home and discovered some months later that he was mentally or physically abnormal?

Answer: The Department does everything possible to make sure that a child's physical and mental development will be normal before he is considered for adoptive placement. There are fundamental policies and practices in adoption procedures that help to reduce such risks to a minimum. If a congenital abnormality becomes evident after the child has been placed, the Department could be approached to share in the financial responsibility for treatment required.

Question 14: When will the child be legally ours?

Answer: After the child has been in your home for the supervisory period of one year, application is made to the District Court for the final adoption order. During the supervisory period the social worker will help you make your adoptive son or daughter part of your family, and will assist you in completing the necessary documents. Provided the District Court judge is satisfied that the adoption petition and supporting documents meet the full requirements of the law, the adoption order is granted. All records of the adoption are then sealed and filed, and cannot be opened, except by an order of the Court.

Question 15: Is adoption a costly process?

Answer: No. The Department of Public Welfare makes no charge for its services.

Question 16: When can we obtain a birth certificate for our adopted child?

Answer: After legal adoption a birth certificate can be obtained from the Department of Vital Statistics in the name of the adoptive parents, with nothing on it indicating that the child was adopted.

Question 17: Once the adoption is finalized, would the Department of Public Welfare continue to supervise the child?

Answer: No. The child would be your own, although the Department would always be ready and willing to help you with any special problems which might arise.

Question 18: After completion of the first adoption, would we be considered for subsequent adoptions?

Answer: Yes. The Department has many records of parents who have adopted two or more children.

Question 19: Why should we adopt through the Department of Public Welfare?

Answer: The Department of Public Welfare is staffed with experienced men and women whose job it is to find the right home for a child needing adoption; the right child for a family sincerely desiring to adopt. They will do everything possible to ensure that the child you adopt:

- Will be normal in mind and body.
- Will suit your family.
- Will be legally free for adoption.

Question 20: Are most adoptive families happy?

Answer: Yes! Adoptive parents are completely satisfied and very happy with their adopted children. Over 98% of all adoption placements are successful.

TO: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
REGIONAL OFFICE

*-----

*(Insert address of your nearest regional office as on list.)

We would like to make an appointment to see a social worker and discuss our plans for adoption of a child. Please treat this enquiry confidentially.

Mr. & Mrs. -----

Address -----

Phone: ----- OF

FWUA President's Message

By Mrs. Russell Johnston

Dr. Brock Chisholm speaking in Edmonton last month cited the fact that warfare was the normal pattern of all previous human generations. He himself had known two world wars. In early history the survival of the family was of vital importance. Later it was the survival of the tribe, the country and then allied countries. With the developments of the last ten or fifteen years the survival unit has suddenly become the whole human race. We must not hide our heads in the sand. We must look at reality. We have been brought up to show loyalty to the family, the community and the country but suddenly we must accept the responsibility of loyalty to the whole human race.

If man is to survive he must use his BRAINS, his greatest claim to superiority over the lower animals. Dr. Chisholm pointed out that we, as individuals, must act. The United Nations can not act until national governments take action and national governments do what their people demand. Basically every world problem is a local problem. We must hold ourselves ready to re-examine the problems of all people. Then we must use our brains for the good of all.

When you read this I expect to be in China with the FUA delegation. I appreciate very much the fact that the FUA board gave me the opportunity to use the second free air fare when the size of the delegation reached thirty. This amounts to approximately two-thirds of the cost. An opportunity to visit the Orient is more than I had ever hoped for. I shall endeavor to increase my own knowl-

edge and understanding of the Chinese and Japanese people and to make new friends, both personal and friends for the Union. I believe that if the women of the world could know one another better we would realize that we have so much in common that by working together we could make this world truly one world. The hand that rocks the cradle could guide the world through wise and realistic leadership.

When Mrs. Graham Spry, chairman of the General Purposes Committee of the Associated Country Women of the World was in Edmonton in August Mrs. Hallum, Mrs. James, Mrs. Hicks and I had the enjoyable privilege of having her as our dinner guest. She is delightful company and we had leisurely opportunity to discuss the activities and accomplishments of ACWW and its member organizations in various parts of the world. Women's organizations have a very important role to play in the developing nations and we must be ready to play our part in assisting them. That evening at a joint WI and FWUA meeting in Mrs. Whitson's home Mrs. Spry told of her visit to India and of the work being done by the women's organizations of India and Africa. She emphasized the work and influence of ACWW with the various non-government agencies of the United Nations such as WHO and FAO. She made those of us who were privileged to hear her realize that we are all part of one large "sisterhood."

I appreciate the spirit of co-operation and friendship which exists between the AWI and the

FWUA. That spirit manifested itself a year ago when we entertained Mrs. Van Beekhoff Van Selms, our ACWW president, at various points throughout the province and again this year when we entertained Mrs. Spry and Mrs. Schroder, area vice-president for the South Pacific.

The July summer board meeting was a busy one. We reviewed the work done during the first half of the year, set up next year's study program and the committee members to carry it out. Together we planned our December convention program and set up the committees responsible for the smooth working of the convention. We expect you in the locals will do your part by sending your delegates. The convention is yours. It is your opportunity to bring forward your ideas, to make decisions and to choose the people who will be responsible for carrying on the work of the organization for the coming year.

The farm organizations have been making a study of the "Organization Report" presented to the AFA by a special committee, Mr. Platt, Senator Cameron and Mr. Nesbitt. The FWUA convention last year requested that a special study be made of the women's position in any proposed organization. Your executive published articles in The Organized Farmer during the year suggesting possibilities for the women's organization in a proposed unified structure. Many locals answered the questionnaire. Time will be given to this matter in the FWUA convention and we will meet in joint session to give farm organization further consideration.

You will soon be busy with the membership drive. I will miss the opportunity to take part in the District Board Dinners but I wish you all success. Mrs. James represents the women on the Membership Committee and will be most efficient. I hope that this year all canvassers will include the names of the women and junior members on the unit membership.

Jr. Cavalcade

Junior F.U.A. Creed

I BELIEVE—

That honesty and sincerity are the foundation of individual and of community life. "Honesty is spiritual power."

Last year our office records would indicate that we may have about 3,000 bachelor farmers in the FUA. I expect to be back in Alberta in time for the actual drive. Let us all work together to get an increased membership this year and let us get that membership signed up by November 9.

That I would do unto others as I would have them do unto me.

That, as a good citizen, I should obey the laws of the land, the regulations of the community in which I live, the rules of any organization of which I am a member. If any of these laws, regulations or rules should prove unwise or harmful, then, as a good citizen, I should work to have them changed.

That I should develop, as far as possible, the gifts which God has endowed me, not for my own selfish advancement, but that I may be more useful to my community, my province, and my country.

CO-OP WEEK

OCTOBER 11-17

WE BELIEVE THAT CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE PROVIDES THE GREATEST ASSURANCE OF SECURITY WITH FREEDOM.

C.S.
CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE
SERVICES

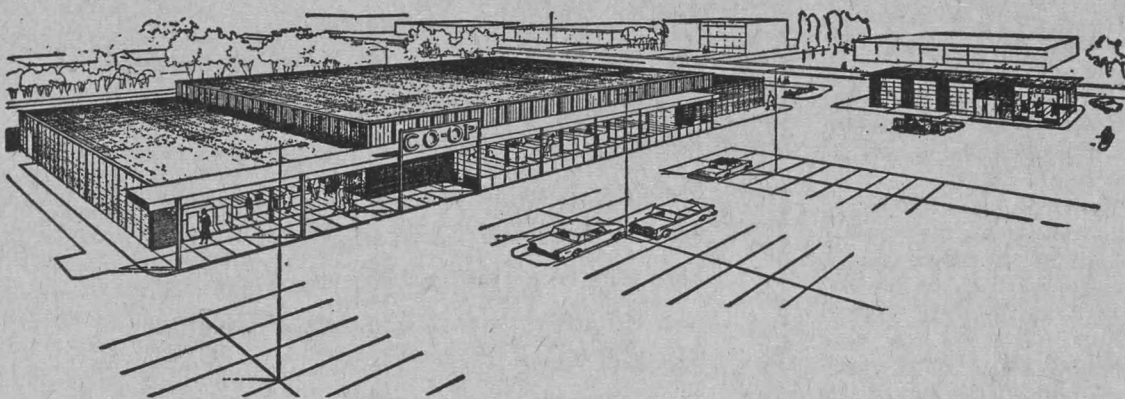
OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE PEOPLE IT SERVES



Edmonton Co-op Is MOVING AHEAD

NOW OVER 10,000 MEMBERS

1961 - 64 THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF SHOPPING CENTRE • JUNE 1964, THE SOUTH SIDE BRANCH WAS ADDED



NOW! MORE CO-OP \$\$ ARE NEEDED TO SERVE OUR MEMBERS

WITH ADDITIONAL SERVICES — A BUILDING CENTRE — NEW SERVICE STATION OUTLETS, ETC.

\$500,000 Is The Objective

PUT YOUR \$\$\$ TO WORK IN A CO-OPERATIVE WAY

10-Year 6% Debentures

15-Year 6½% Debentures

IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF \$50.00
OR MORE

PROSPECTUS AVAILABLE

(Authorized by the Board of Directors of The Edmonton Co-operative Association Limited. This is the re-opening of the original debenture issue.)



APPLICATION FOR EDMONTON CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LIMITED DEBENTURES
12725 - 82 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Dear Sirs:

I hereby make application for a debenture in the amount of \$.....

My cheque for \$..... is enclosed.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

PHONE.....

PEOPLE SHOP AT THE EDMONTON CO-OP FROM ALL OVER NORTH CENTRAL ALBERTA

ONTARIO MARKETING EXPERIENCE

By Bill Harper

The farmers of Ontario nearly all live near some of Canada's large cities. They also have good soil, a good climate, and usually enough rainfall. As a result they raise a wide variety of farm produce, for their huge local city markets. Everything from winter wheat to eggs, poultry meat, fruit, dairy products and vegetables are produced in abundance.

Because of this variety, and the fact that their markets are close at hand, the farm marketing machinery is highly developed in Ontario, and, more than anywhere else in Canada, these Ontario farmers have taken control of marketing into their hands. They have found that they could not afford to leave this very important part of farm operation to someone else.

There are about 16 marketing Boards presently operating in Ontario, and just recently another one was added to the list. This was the Egg and Fowl Marketing Board.

There has been a bit of criticism over the setting up of this Board, because of the small vote. In Ontario, where a great many people work in a city and live on a small farm or an acreage, and own a few hens, the voters list was very large, but many of the so-called voters were by no means commercial egg producers, and so they were not interested in voting.

The producers who did vote

produce almost half of the eggs marketed in Ontario. Over 68% of the voters favoured the setting up of a Board. It is reasonable therefore to say that a substantial and responsible group of producers voted for the establishment of the Ontario Egg and Fowl Marketing Board. At any rate, the Ontario Cabinet was satisfied and promptly gave official assent to setting up the Board.

This is a producer-controlled Board. Producers in each County elect local committeemen. These committeemen elect directors who are responsible for the Board's operation.

Setting up such a Board in Ontario is a natural result of the experience of the farmers in that province. Almost without exception, the marketing Boards they have set up in the past have proven very successful, and the big majority of producers are behind them. For example, the Ontario Hog Marketing Board, which is by far the biggest one in the province, and therefore draws the most criticism, consistently gets better prices for hogs than we do in the west.

Recently Toronto prices have been averaging more than \$3.00 higher than Edmonton. After allowing the freight costs on dressed pork from Edmonton to Toronto, which is \$2.60 per cwt., the Ontario producer is getting at least 40c per cwt. more for his grade

A hogs than the Alberta producer. It is therefore, not hard to understand why the Ontario farmers have set up their own marketing boards, whenever they have trouble in the market place.

One of the most important things any board has to do is to find new markets, and if these are not available, the Board must point out to its member-producers the dangers of over production. These two things go hand in hand, and if the producers do not realize this, trouble can result. This was very clearly shown last year in the case of the Ontario Onion Growers Board. This Board was set up a few years ago. It did a good job of finding new markets and maintaining prices. Then for some reason a few producers became dissatisfied and demanded a vote to disband the board.

They won by a very small majority, so that the 1963 onion crop went on the open market. Because the Board had found new markets in Europe in 1962 and had kept the price up, the growers planted a big acreage in 1963. It turned out to be a big crop, but there was no Board to follow up the new European markets, or to establish price. The results were a disaster. Millions of pounds of onions rotted, and the price on what were sold hardly paid production costs.

When Ontario farmers look at this shambles, and compare it to the steadily increasing price and production in the hog industry, the Ontario winter wheat industry, and the other farm produce which goes to market through any of their 16 marketing Boards, there is no doubt whatever that they will soon be handling all farm produce in this way.

The farmer **should** do his own marketing. It is a logical and businesslike development.

OPEN FORUM

Dear Sir:

I will be very much appreciated if you will print this letter in your magazine or on your newspaper.

I am now working at a musical instrument company, twenty-five years old, and male. I have no hobby particularly. I can speak, read and write English a little. My parents are farmers.

In the future, I want to be a farmer or poultryman or dairyman. So, I hope to learn about these things while working in the farm or poultry farm or dairy farm in your country, for the reason that these industry in your country are highly developed. I think there are many things that furnish me with much information.

I hope you'll find any one who take charge of me. I wait the letters that will come from you or the person who look after me.

I will pay my own travelling expenses.

Very sincerely yours,
Yoshiyuki Matsumoto
577 Yonezu-cho
Hamamatsu, Shizuoka-ken
Japan

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Write for FREE details and qualifications on our Farmer-Agents plan. Smith-Roles, Saskatoon.

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Write for FREE details and qualifications on our Farmer-Agents plan. Smith-Roles, Saskatoon.

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REMEMBER:

Only \$94.00 to members in good standing up to October 30, 1964.

INTERVIEW WITH . . .

A MALAYAN VISITOR

By Mrs. May Huddleston, F.W.U.A. Director Dist. 12

Mrs. Aylie Foong lives in Kuala Lumpur, which is the capital of Malaya (now Malaysia).

Her husband attended the Advance Management course at the Banff School of Fine Arts. He was here on a scholarship, and works for Eastern Kodak Company.

This was Mrs. Foong's first travelling experience. She came by air via Vancouver and returned by way of Toronto and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Foong have four children ranging in age from seventeen to eight years of age.

Mr. Foong has a grade twelve education and Aylie grade eight. (English standard). The Foongs live in a modern four bedroom brick house with all conveniences.

COMMUNITY WORK

Mrs. Foong is treasurer for the Women's Institute of Banda, also treasurer for Red Cross, and is a member of the YWCA.

Population of Malaya is 10 million which consists of Malaysians, Chinese, and Indians. The people of Malaya's diet consists of a great amount of rice. Malaya is unable to grow enough rice for its own consumption, therefore they must import a considerable amount. Chop sticks are not uncommon.

The cost of living is much cheaper than here. Multiply Malayan money by three to equal the value of our money. There are no tariffs on imports.

The government of Malaya is based on the British system. Malaya gained its independence in 1957.

There are three main religions in Malaya: Buddhist, Moslem, and Christian.

All children attend English schools and Mr. and Mrs. Foong speak very good English.

The senior citizens are provided with pensions and modern homes.

There are no schools in Malaya like the Banff School of Fine Arts.

The Foongs like Canada very much. It is the first time they have

seen snow. The climate of Malaya is very warm (tropical) 90 degrees all year round. There is no winter, but a rainy season.

I asked Aylie if she would like to live in Canada, she answered "No, the life is too hard on women!"

FACTS

There are few cattle in Malaya. The principle agricultural products of Malaya is rubber. Second is Rice in 1961 some 950,000 acres were planted. The average yield of wet rice was 2,195 pounds per acre. Where standard of cultivation is high, yield of 7,280 pounds per acre have been recorded. Third is Coconuts, Oil Palm, Pineapple, Fruits, Vegetables, Tea and Coffee.